

INSTRUCTION

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To the Foreign Organizations of the Union of Communist Youth.

Confidential

1. The Scheme of Organization of germ-cells. Members of the Union of Communist Youth working in industrial regions must start immediately to organize germ-cells. The following preparatory work is necessary in this connection:- To collect information concerning the number of members of the Union in the given region; to ascertain the economic situation of the working youths; to find out the number of youths in the separate enterprises, their feelings, interests, and to register those comrades who can be prepared to be members of the preliminary circles. After that, having discussed the question with a member of a Party Committee, and only with his consent, the organization of a germ cell must begin.

The germ-cells are to be established (as well as circles) on production principles (not according to the place of residence or profession, as has taken place up to now). According to the resolution of the Third Congress of the Communist Union of Youth: "The foundations of the Communist germ-cells are circles, organized in towns and villages on the principle of the place of work, i.e. at the factories, workshops, branches of industry, etc. The local Party committee is to settle the questions of the necessity of establishing student's germ-cells."

Every enterprise employing more than 5 labor youths will organize its own circle, which later on will enter a germ-cell according to an instruction of the Party Committee.

Germ-cells must be organized on principles of production or profession, according to local conditions.

In the future the germ-cells will maintain contact with a member of a Party Committee, especially appointed for this purpose, or with a special envoy from the Center.

2. Problems of Germ-cells and Circles. The object of the establishment of germ-cells and circles is to establish contact and union among working youths and to create uniform, powerful, conscious, labor battle contingents for the protection of the interests of the labor proletariat.

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The nearest problem of germ-cells and circles is the spreading of democratic ideas, self-development of members of organizations, extension of relations and agitation among youths and the organization of fighting detachments of youths. The program of the work of organizations must be worked out on the spot according to local conditions. It can be preliminarily and briefly outlined as follows: active agitation, drawing in of new members, fighting and political preparation, study of usages through particular mutual information, technical work, training of battle contingents in general, combined participation in the political life of the country and in the struggle of labor against capital.

3. The Work of Germ-cells and Circles. (a) The first problem of a circle is to establish the closest possible relations at the factories and workshops. For this purpose a large enterprise must be selected, where there is still not a member of the Union of Communist Youth and personal acquaintance must be established with the youths of such enterprise. It is important to establish individual relations, not attempting to enroll as many members as possible into the organization; quality must be preferred to quantity. (The same policy is to be carried on if military barracks are situated in the region.) The easiest thing is to establish acquaintances on a professional basis. If a member-organizer works in a small enterprise, his duty is to extend his relations outside his enterprise. It is desirable that students' circles should establish relations with large enterprises, since they do not come in touch as a rule with the working life, and a large enterprise has more interests than a small one.

As a rule each Communist youth must stick to this rule: In his personal life he must maintain acquaintances with non-party workers, by so doing enlarging his connections. (Exception can be made only for those residing illegally.)

(b) Individual agitation must be carried on under the control and with the participation of the entire circle(germ-cell), which examines all separate cases and works out instructions with joint efforts. For individual agitation can be used all (even the most insignificant)

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cases of conflicts between labor and capital. Political events, which after preliminary discussion at a session of organization, can furnish abundant material for every-day active agitation. Such agitation can be easily carried on and furnishes the necessary training and experience for the work in the future on a larger scale.

Subjects: exploitation of laborers; economic and political difficulties of the present capitalistic regime; deprivation of the rights of workmen in general and labor youths particularly; police measures tending to suppress the awakening working movement; trade of the black and white reactionaries; bankruptcy of the Church and of religious attempts to establish better life; spreading of false information about Soviet Russia; activities of anti-semitic and other "right organizations. All this furnishes excellent subjects for individual and group agitation. To carry on this policy correctly every member of the Union of Communist Youth must know how to judge every event from an economic and political viewpoint, for which purpose preliminary instructive sessions of the entire circles must be conducted.

(c) Everybody knows that in working out correct platform of economic struggle, information concerning the economic situation of our labor youths is of tremendous importance. It can be easily obtained if there exist individual relations. It is necessary to be always familiar with the situation in all industrial enterprises of a given region, beginning with the number and sentiment of the working masses, employees and employers and ending with information concerning all small and large orders, incomes and expenditures, profits of enterprises, etc. This information must represent not only material for the circle or germ-cell, but must be communicated as statistical material to the Party Committee.

(d) Extensive individual relations will help also to spread literature, and the knowledge of sentiment and interests of workmen of a given enterprise will assist in the selection of suitable literature. The spreading of literature in the streets in the form of leaflets and proclamations can be done only according to the instructions of the Party Committee, either by the entire organization or by several members. It

is most important in this connection to establish relations in the regions of military barracks, etc., since there the contact with working life is much weaker and it is most important to develop it.

(e) The press of our Union suffers from being too specific and incomplete, which is due to the necessity of its secret circulation. These difficulties can be overcome only in case all members of organizations collecting rich information material will exchange it with comrades in circles and other comrades through the Party Committee (in the form of reports and statements.) It is desirable to make periodical reports on the questions of local political life and, according to the instruction of the Party Committee, to work out a general and common technical plan of work for all organizations. In this respect youths obeying party discipline must fully comply with instructions of the Chief of a Party Committee, who instructs and verifies the correctness of each resolution.

(f) Finally, owing to their individual relations, youths may often appear useful for more important tasks. Therefore, the members of the organization must inform the Chiefs of all their more or less prominent acquaintances in workmen circles and of the possibilities which such acquaintances furnish. That must be done in deep secret, even from other members of a circle or germ-cell.

(g) Instruction in fighting and other training, under the control of comrades especially appointed by the Center, must proceed according to directions issued by the Center especially for this purpose. Members of organizations have no right, on account of Party discipline, to take part in open uprisings without special orders from the local center, which directs independently all open activities. Unorganized action can only bring harm and disperse the forces of ~~the~~ organization and its members.

"ON SECRECY."

(Supplement to the Instruction concerning the establishment and program of work of germ-cells of Communist Youths in foreign countries.)

In organizations existing illegally each member must be very discreet in his personal and public life, otherwise destruction of the entire

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organization may follow.

Cautiousness is required not only in regard to police, but in regard to everybody who is not a member of the organization; and even to the members of the organization no complete confidence can be imparted and they can be told only such things which it is absolutely necessary that they know. Therefore, the principles of secrecy must be worked out in details, known well by everybody and complied with automatically.

Secrecy is divided into internal and external classes.

1. External Secrecy.

In the street the members of the organization must not behave themselves in such a way that they could possibly attract attention. They must govern their behavior and dress in accordance with the crowds with which they mix. Clothing must always suit the locality in which they work. It is not permissible to appear on holidays in rich localities of a city in poor clothing and, vice versa, it is not permissible to appear on week days in a working region in good clothes. All this will only attract the attention of secret police agents.

Members of organizations must not greet each other in the street, since by so doing they will enable police to find out their acquaintances if one of them is watched.

Having noticed that you are watched, you must not turn back or ^{any} way show that a spy was noticed, but by skillful maneuvering in crowded places, railway stations, etc., try to get rid of the police.

The fear of being shadowed must not make you turn about and become nervous. It is necessary to remain always calm, because such an attitude can fool even the experienced spy.

At public meetings the members of organizations are not to greet each other but spread out in the crowd. By so doing they will not betray their relations and at the same time can have a better watch on the crowd.

Members of organizations can not display their attitude towards speakers at public meetings without special order from the chief of the germ cell.

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At home it is necessary to be ready to meet any unpleasant accident and, therefore, the home must be always "clean." Correspondence, literature, technical objects, etc., can be brought home only when it is necessary. At other times they must be kept in secret places somewhere outside.

Two or several members of organizations can not live together. It is necessary to visit each other as seldom as possible. (Exception can be made only for "illegal" comrades, who can receive a legal comrade at home for business purposes.)

As a rule it is necessary to be always ready for seizure and search. Therefore, have no notes, not a single paper, which can serve as documentary evidence for the secret police. Addresses and watch-words must not be written down but memorized. Books bearing the names of the possessors must not be given out, since this fact can first enable the police to find out relations, and, secondly, if the book is forbidden, can serve as a document for the secret police.

II Internal Secrecy.

Members of a circle or germ-cell must remember that nobody has the right to tell others about matters of organization nor inform any one of their own membership. If wife, mother, father or somebody else in the family does not belong to the organization, they can not be told of your membership, even if they sympathize with our cause. In general the task of internal secrecy is not to permit any rumors or to give information to any outside person and to take measures against the intrusion of provocateurs. A provocateur can not bring much harm if internal secrecy is well maintained. In its turn an organization must always try to expose such provocateurs and to arrange things so that no secret agent can work for any length of time in the organization without being recognized. There can be had no guarantee against the presence of a provocateur in the organization and, therefore, the utmost cautiousness must be observed.

An immediate problem of internal secrecy is to keep secret the leaders of the organization, the organization apparatus, premises, technique, etc. For instance, no member (except communication agents)

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can know who is in the local Committee. If he knows it he must not tell it to anybody else. If a member of an organization speaks of such things or any other secret matters he must be held responsible.

If a duty is imposed upon a member he must not tell of it to anybody.

If he hears that a member of the organization speaks of treason in the organization, he must demand that the speaker cease talking, put down his information and transmit it in a sealed envelop to the Chief of the organization. Otherwise a provocateur, if he is really present, will know how to get out of the difficult situation and, in case he is not present, then the entire organization may be in panic, which sometimes is more dangerous than a provocateur. In case of good internal secrecy a provocateur will be able to give information only ~~only~~ concerning that work which he does and he will soon ^{be} found out.

III Secret Work.

Secret work must be carried out on the principles outlined above.

Having left his home a member of the organization must examine himself once more, so that his pockets shall be "clean". Exception can be made only if he must carry something compromising. Nothing compromising can be brought along to legal meetings or sessions of a circle. In going to meet somebody it is necessary to examine once more your appearance so that it may suit the surroundings where you go.

In arranging a meeting at your place you must forget the possibility of its failure. Therefore, your home must be prepared in regard to its "cleanliness" and all participants be invited to verify the "cleanliness" of their pockets.

No "minutes" or writing can be permitted at a meeting. If something must be transmitted further, only one of the members must put it down, but in such manner that only he himself can read it. After the meeting is over he can write it out more clearly at home.

Having photographs made of groups, which is often practiced by the young comrades, can not be permitted. That can result in the destruction of the entire group.

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Any session or meeting must be arranged as late as possible and declared at the latest possible hour, so as to increase safety. Nobody can leave before the meeting is closed. Exception can be made only upon the agreement of all participants. Reports must be made without using the thesis, which can be used only for making a report at home.

IV. Limits of Secrecy.

Secrecy is not an aim but a means. Its limits end when it begins to hamper the revolutionary work. Therefore, it must be conducted so that it shall not impede our work but help in the development of agitation and organization activities. That must be always remembered. But that does not mean that we must cease to work. It is only necessary to adapt yourself to any situation. If a speaker is arrested as a person undesirable for the government, no secrecy can help. But through secrecy it is possible to avoid arrest as a political worker of a definite creed. In this respect it must always be remembered when speaking at legal meetings what can be said legally and what can not, so that the public may not recognize your real face.

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The second thing to ~~remember~~ is that secrecy is not cowardice. Personally courage is a good feature only if it does not oppose secrecy. From this moment it may become treason. Every member is dear to the organization and regardless of whether he fails on account of treason or on account of his own stupidity, such failure may jeopardize other members. That does not mean, however, that one can not take risks. But risks are permissible, and even necessary, if they are demanded by the interests of the cause, when there can be no thought of danger or retreat. The interests of the organization are above all. No danger, if it can not be avoided while fulfilling the orders of organization, is to deter one.

It is also necessary to point to the "secret maniacs", who in the end accomplished results opposite to those desired. That is when comrades think all the time "I am a member of the organization and must be cautious", and by their extreme cautiousness attract attention more than if they would not maintain secrecy at all. Such self-hypnotism

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can only hamper the work and jeopardize it. It must be done away with.

Search.

If the police come when not everything is in order they must be prevented from entering until everything compromising is destroyed. Let them yell and knock at the door, but remain calm and finish ^{the} cleaning of the premises. You must not forget to ask for a warrant and verify it. It is necessary to watch that police agents do not "cast something in" which they brought along themselves. What was found outside your rooms is not yours. In any case don't permit any material evidence to fall into their hands. Then no legal indictment can be feared.

Examination.

The main principles to be adopted during an examination by the police are -- silence and denial. You do not know a single person with whom you work together. Even if you are confronted with such person and he should come and insist that he knows you, deny that with the phrase: "I do not know you". If they show you compromising testimony bearing the genuine signature of one of the comrades, answer: "That is a lie; I do not know anything." They will demand explanations from you about most innocent matters to find out your shrewdness and presence of mind. You answer that you do not know anything. Thus you must behave yourself if arrested.

If a session of a circle or group-cell is raided and the members arrested, ~~an~~ refuse to give any explanation. Even if it was resolved before hand what to answer, do not say a word. Let the police themselves prove what was criminal about the case. It is not a crime if 5 or 6 citizens come together to have a chat. By your explanations you will only complicate the case. If you remain silent then nothing can be done to you on the basis of law, but you can not ~~let~~ avoid action if you prattle.

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If documents are found during the arrest of an assembly or during technical work, come to an understanding who is going to assume the full responsibility. That must be either a comrade suspected by the police more than the others or one who is less useful from among the participants.

If documents are seized, there is only one correct answer: "I refuse to give explanations." Anyhow nobody will believe you if you say that you found them in the street or an unknown person gave them to you. Useless prattle can only bring harm.

If you are arrested for spreading proclamations, you will be tried only for this, and for being a member of the Party, unless you betray yourself by talking. Therefore avoid talking and deny everything except what is obvious. And in regard to the obvious things remain silent. Only on such condition ^{will} you suffer the minimum punishment and at the same time you will betray none of others.